



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

worthy of that of his honored predecessor. The latest legal developments have been faithfully recorded, and the commentaries as a whole we can commend unreservedly to the student of the law of England.

R. W. W.

A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF AGENCY. By WILLIAM BOWSTEAD. Second Edition. London: Sweet & Maxwell, L't'd. 1898.

The second edition of this book is fuller and better than the first. Such a book fills a place which an ordinary text book cannot fill. It cannot fail to save a practitioner much time in wading through the cases in an ordinary digest where the necessary haste of compilation too often results in misplacing a case, and where one has to sift through a great deal of worthless material in order to find the good. The objection that the principles contained in the articles, into which the book has been divided, seem too broad, is overcome by the ability with which the principles have been defined by the illustrations of digested cases. These illustrations have the real merit of being short, yet full enough to be complete. As a student's book, it can only be useful by reading in the reports themselves the cases bearing on the various principles given. Concise rules will not be so often retained by the reader as rules and the reasons for them. Only English cases are given.

It is quite equal in print and arrangement to the latest books published.

H. H. B.

DENIS ON CONTRACTS OF PLEDGE. A Treatise on the Law of the Contract of Pledge as governed by both the Common Law and the Civil Law. By HENRY DENIS, of the New Orleans Bar. 8 vo., pp. 619. New Orleans: F. F. Hansel & Bro., L't'd. 1898.

In a recent address before the New Orleans Bar Association,* Mr. Henry Denis, speaking of the analogies and differences of the civil and common law, dwelt with particular emphasis upon the subject of the contract of pledge. He called attention to the importance of the pledge as the pivot of modern commerce, and deprecated the unsatisfactory condition of the law of pledge at the common law.

In an effort to clear up some of the confusion attending the common law learning on this subject, Mr. Denis, in the treatise which lies before us, has made a very careful comparison of the civil and common law doctrines relating thereto. He has discovered that the obscurity commented upon arises in great measure from the common law principles concerning chattel mortgages and

* American Law Review, Vol. XXXIII, p. 28.

equitable liens and the absence of these securities from the civil law, renders the latter perfectly clear. We believe the study of comparative jurisprudence thus presented cannot fail to be of value to the student of the common law.

Among the subjects treated by the author are the nature and subject matter of the pledge, its forms and essentials, the nature of the pledgee's possession, his rights and obligations; sub-pledge; pledges of bills of lading, warehouse receipts, corporate stock, insurance policies, etc.; pledges by factors; equitable liens, etc. Under each topic the distinctions and similarities of the two systems of jurisprudence are carefully pointed out and explained. The book is supplemented by a collection of forms, and a good index.

C. H. H.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY, WITH SUPPLEMENT. By W. ELLIS HILL, M. A. London: Waterlow & Sons, Limited. 1898.

The author first gives a brief account of the liability of the employer at common law in a very pleasing and attractive manner, the text being supplied with some of the leading cases on the subject. He next takes up the Employer's Liability Act, 1880, and shows the reason for its passage, and discusses the various provisions of the Act. The book contains the material sections of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895, and Lord Campbell's Act. The chapter on the Workman's Compensation Act, 1897, is arranged in a systematic and logical way to show the provisions of that Act. In Appendix A the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, is discussed by sections, and all the cases which he considers of any value as containing decisions on points of law arising under that Act, of persons whose occupation is well defined, are commented upon. Appendix C contains a list of forms to be used under the various Acts. The arrangement of the book is good. The type is clear, plain and distinct. The book is marked by the absence of foot notes in small type, which is certainly a good feature. It will be of much use to the English practitioner and student.

J. E. S.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. By FRANCIS M. BURDICK. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899.

Mr. Burdick's volume is a valuable addition to the numerous collection of works on the important subject of partnership law. The arrangement of the book is the same as that followed by the author in his "Selected Cases on the Law of Partnership," published last year. The language is remarkably clear and forcible, and free from legal verbiage. At the head of each chapter the author gives